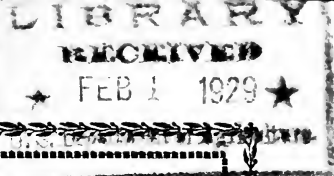


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62237



1929

Glad Guide

*Describing a few
of the world's Glad
beauties, also their
culture* ∞ ∞



Grown By

The Foss Heaton Glad Gardens

Shannon City, Iowa

MEMBER AMERICAN GLADIOLUS SOCIETY
IOWA GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

Glad-

Easy to grow.

Reasonable in price.

Variety of colors.

Lasting qualities.

That's why they're popular

THE GLAD HOBBY A HOME HOBBY

By nature and instinct most of us are home lovers. And most of us also have some sort of hobby, or would like to have one. Why not combine these two desires, and develop the backyard Glad hobby, and thus avoid the necessity of going far afield to satisfy our longing for some sort of recreational activity.

For health there is nothing like the open air and sunshine of the garden, especially towards evening after the heat of the day. In any open air recreation there must be some entertaining attraction that claims the whole-hearted attention, devoid of all sordid claims of practical necessity. The vegetable garden may be made a work of art, but I think the flower garden has a more potent appeal. When we leave the stuffy office, store, shop, or kitchen for the open air, we want to leave behind all things connected with business cares, and take up wholly unrelated activities.

The Glad hobby is a splendid home hobby. Most of us do not have the necessary time or means to become an artist in any certain hobby. We want a hobby that is easy to ride. Of all garden flowers the Glads are probably the easiest to grow, the surest to survive under all conditions, the most satisfactory plant in every way, with an endless variety of interest and appeal due to the wide range of colors and forms. Trying out new varieties, hybridizing a little on your own account, showing off your Glads to your neighbors, you can easily become wholly absorbed in a healthful form of recreation without leaving your own back yard. If there is the faintest vestige of a survival of an instinctive love of the beautiful in your nature, go to work on a little garden of Glads this summer, and see what happens.

1928 WINNINGS, DES MOINES

Sweepstakes for most points, a total of 216.

Medal for the largest number of firsts, a total of 26.

Trophy for most points in the color, type, and character classes. A total of 46 ribbons.

Mostly from field-grown planting-size bulbs of the new and rare varieties.

JOIN THE A. G. S.

The best place in which to find out what is going on in the Glad world is "The Gladiolus Review," published monthly by the American Gladiolus Society, containing all of the Society's publications, as well as numerous authoritative and instructive articles on Glads. Your membership dues of \$2.00 includes a year's subscription to this magazine. Address Roscoe Huff, Goshen, Indiana.

READ "THE FLOWER GROWER"

That is the name of the finest flower magazine published. Every issue is full of facts about flowers and Nature lore. The editor is Madison Cooper, the sensible, everyday philosopher and optimist. Published monthly at Calcium, N. Y. Price \$2.00 per year.

STANDARD SIZES FOR GRADING BULBS

No. 1: 1½ inches and up in diameter. No. 2: 1¼ to 1½ inches. No. 3: 1 to 1¼ inches. No. 4: ¾ to 1 inch. No. 5: ½ to ¾ inch. No. 6: ½ inch and under.

BLOOMING DATES

The approximate length of time from planting to blooming is indicated for each variety. Of course, such figures will vary somewhat according to the season as well as the climate. These periods will be longer for early plantings, especially if the spring is cool, and shorter for late plantings, and will be affected by other conditions as well.

TECHNICAL NAMES FOR COLORS

Colors are described in two ways, the first in common, everyday language, and the other according to the Ridgway charts, which are contained in the volume entitled "Color Standards and Nomenclature," by Robert Ridgway, Washington, D. C. This work is generally accepted as a standard. It contains eleven hundred and fifteen color plates with their names, by which we can obtain a fairly accurate representation of every possible color in existence.

WHITE AND BLOTCHED WHITE

CARMEN SYLVA

(Decorah) Midseason, 80 days.

A pure white that stands the heat very well. Tall, slender, strong stem, always straight. A very dependable white.

DR. ELKINS

(Kunderd) Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: White; blotch Light Perilla Purple, with midrib Perilla Purple.

A true sport of Mrs. Frank Pendleton. It has all the qualities and habits of growth of Pendleton, but the pink has changed to white, and the large throat blotch to a purple.

HOLLYHOCK

(Kunderd) Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: White; blotch Amaranth Purple.

An extremely tall Glad. The florets resemble a hollyhock. A pure white with a large beautiful purple blotch. Beautifully ruffled. The florets are correctly spaced and faced on a graceful stem.

MAMMOTH WHITE

(United Bulb Co.) Late midseason, 90 days.

Correctly named, truly a mammoth white. Growth of plant, spike, and flower the equal of any Glad grown. A large number of giant florets open at one time, perfectly arranged. The petals are broad, wide-open. The color absolutely a pure glistening white, with no throat markings. A wonderful Glad. Only a few two-inch bulbs to spare this year.

MARIE KUNDERD

(Kunderd) Early, 65 days.

Exquisitely ruffled pure white, with a faint pink line in the throat. The petals are pointed as though they had been given a slight twist. An early, wide-open, large pure white of fine growing habits. Won first in the white class at Des Moines, 1928.

MISTLAND LASSIE

(Diener) Midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: White, flaked and shaded Rose Pink.

Nearly the whole of a tall spike out at one time. A variegated white that is unusually floriferous.

CREAM AND FLESH

FONTAINE

(Coleman) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Pale Flesh Color, throat Naphthalene Yellow.

A ruffled dainty pink and cream. Free flowering and very prolific.

POLA NEGRI

(Diener) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Flesh Color; blotch Pale Greenish Yellow.

Pale Salmon, or Flesh color, with a Greenish Yellow throat. Sometimes described as Apricot.

TWILIGHT

(Kunderd) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Seashell Pink; feather Spinel Red, tipped with tints of Pinard Yellow.

A wonderful blending of a delicate pink and a creamy yellow. Very sturdy grower and a very heavy spike, with many beautifully ruffled florets.

YELLOW

GOLDEN BUTTERFLY

(Kunderd) Early, 70 days.

Ridgway: Pinard Yellow.

Immense butterfly-like flowers of a light golden yellow. A Prim of unusual size that blooms out well when cut. Won first as best yellow Prim Grandiflorus at Toledo, 1928.

GOLD EAGLE

(Austin) Early, 60 days.

Ridgway: Pinard Yellow, rather deep, almost Empire Yellow.

A free flowering, clear, deep yellow, slightly ruffled.

GOLDEN DREAM

(Groff) Late midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Empire Yellow.

An extremely tall, deep yellow self color. The petals curl back, so that the florets resemble a rose. Heavy spike, strong grower, and very prolific. The deepest of the yellows.

GOLDEN FRILLS

(Kunderd) Early, 65 days.

Ridgway: Empire Yellow; feather Rose Doree.

An exceedingly bright yellow, with a large contrasting pink feather painted on the lower petals. The flower is artistically formed, the petals broad and beautifully ruffled, and unusually well opened for a Prim. Won first as best yellow Prim, with markings, at Toledo, 1928.

K'S YELLOW WONDER

(Kunderd) Early, 65 days.

Ridgway: Pinard Yellow; slight blotch of Pale Lemon Yellow.

A very attractive light yellow. The florets are large, broadly expanded, on very tall slender stems that do not crook. On first opening the flowers have a slight greenish cast, that quickly mellows, however, into a very clear, clean, attractive yellow. The florets are not bunched, but are correctly arranged with a freedom and grace.

PFITZER'S YELLOW WONDER

(Pfitzer) Late midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Pinard Yellow.

Probably the best light yellow. A very pleasing soft shade of remarkable purity and rich tone. The spike is very strong, and the florets larger than most yellows.

RUFFLED GOLD

(Goodrich) Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Baryta Yellow; throat markings dusted Spinel Pink.

Winner of trophy for best seedling at the Mid-West show at Des Moines, 1926. An attractively ruffled light yellow, with lavender throat markings. Tall, slender, wiry stem.

SOUVENIR

(Jonkheer) Early, 70 days.

Ridgway: Empire Yellow.

A clear, live yellow Prim. The deepest yellow of the moderately priced Glads. Tall stems, splendid substance. Won first as best yellow Prim at Toledo, 1928.

LIGHT PINK

AVALON

(Kunderd) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Cameo Pink, rather pale; blotch Amaranth Purple.

An intensely ruffled Glad. Faintly blushed white, with a very beautiful throat. Holds up very good when cut, the last florets to open being as beautiful and well ruffled as the first ones.

BREAK O' DAY

(Glad Bill) Early, 60 days.

Ridgway: Geranium Pink, lighter toward center; throat markings Barium Yellow.

Strong growing, extremely prolific, tall, and the first to bloom. The color is a clear light pink, with a light creamy throat. Very attractive.

CORYPHEE

(Pfitzer) Midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: La France Pink.

The only true La France pink on the farm. The color is as clear and pure as an orchid. Very tall graceful spike. Remarkable for its purity of color, and one of the very finest Glads in existence.

ELIZABETH TABOR

(Hinkle) Early, 60 days.

Ridgway: Shrimp Pink; blotch Pomegranate Purple, tipped with Barium Yellow.

Among the very first to bloom. In color it resembles Mrs. Frank Pendleton, but the spike is taller, more slender and graceful. A large bright pink with a large dark blotch.

GIANT MYRTLE

(Kunderd) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Hermosa Pink, flaked with Begonia Rose, throat white.

Very tall, with many large flowers open. The spike is very strong. The shape of the florets is unusually attractive, sometimes with irregular small petals in the center of the bloom. The colors, pink and white, are very clear.

GIANT NYMPH

(Coleman) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Shrimp Pink; throat Naphthalene Yellow.

A strong growing Glad of fine habits. The color is a pleasing light pink, with a creamy throat. The spike is stiff and always straight. Won first in the salmon pink class at Toledo, 1928; also several firsts at Des Moines, 1928.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH

(Grullemans) Early, 60 days.

A fine pink of the Prim class. The spikes are very tall, slender, and very graceful. A pure pink that never flakes. Won first as best pink Prim at Toledo, 1928.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON

(Kunderd) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Hermosa Pink; blotch Ox-blood Red.

Mr. Kunderd, the originator, names this Glad the grandest of all Glads. Among the most popular for years. A beautiful pink with a giant red blotch.

MRS. P. W. SISSON

(Coleman) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Geranium Pink to lighter.

A clear, pure light pink. Strong growth and heavy foliage. An outstanding variety in every way.

MR. W. H. PHIPPS

(Diener) Late, 95 days.

Ridgway: Light Geranium Pink, flaked Geranium Pink.

First place in the 1924 Symposium, and winner of firsts and sweepstakes at all the shows. No other Glad approaches it for gorgeousness. A rich, mellow, glistening pink. Very large flowers on a very sturdy spike, often fifteen or more out at one time. Won first as best single spike at Des Moines, 1928. Won three firsts at Toledo, 1928. Fine under artificial light.

RICHARD DIENER

(Diener) Late, 95 days.

Ridgway: Geranium Pink; throat Straw Yellow.

Second place in the 1924 Symposium. Named by Mr. Diener for himself. A clear live pink with creamy throat. Many florets on a sturdy spike. Won first as best pink at Toledo, 1928.

RITA BECK

(Fischer) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Shrimp Pink.

A clear, live, light pink of good substance and great size. The plant is strong, with heavy foliage.

DARK PINK

BEAT ALL

(Alkemade) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Eosine Pink; blotch Begonia Rose.

A new one from Europe. Unusually glistening. Very tall and large. Another giant in the pink class. Perfect placement, perfectly shaped florets. A masterpiece

CATHERINE COLEMAN

(Coleman) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Geranium Pink, feather Pomegranate Purple.

Third place in the 1924 Symposium. A rich geranium pink, with a purple feather on lower petal. Extremely tall and very graceful. Won first in the dark pink class at Des Moines, 1928.

EVELYN KIRTLAND

(Austin) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Geranium Pink, rather light; blotch Rose Doree.

A very tall, melting, glistening pink. An old favorite, but still among the best.

IWA

(Betscher) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Geranium Pink; blotch Carmine.

A giant in plant with heavy foliage. A rich pink with a large red blotch. Won first as tallest spike at Des Moines, 1928.

LOS ANGELES

(Houdyshell) Midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: Shrimp Pink; feather Scarlet Red.

The "Cut and Come Again" Glad. Will send up side-shoots from spike and bulb the whole season through from large bulbs, making it almost an everbloomer. A mellow, attractive light pink. Won first as best pink Prim Grandiflorus at Toledo, 1928.

MARSHALL FOCH

(Kunderd) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Shrimp Pink, variable; Scarlet Red feather markings in throat.

A large, flat, wide-open, broad-faced flower, that has an arrangement of petals slightly resembling a huge rosette. A glistening pink with deeper markings.

MAURICE FULD

(Gage) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Rose Doree; throat markings Carmine.

An exceptionally fine deep clear pink of great size. Stems always stiff and straight. Remarkable for its clean color and great size. Won first as best salmon pink, with blotch, at Toledo, 1928.

MRS. LEON DOUGLAS

(Diener) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Rose Doree, rather light, and flaked Scarlet.

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

Probably the tallest and strongest growing of all Glads. The tall spike is heavily loaded with massive blooms of a rich pink, sometimes flaked. A winner everywhere, including three firsts at Toledo, 1928.

SANS PARIEL

(Vilmorin) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Geranium Pink, shaded and flaked Scarlet.

A clear pink with white blotch and throat. Tall, always straight, several open, beautiful. Does not like rich or heavy soil.

TYCKO ZANG

(Austin) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Rose Doree; throat White.

Exceedingly strong grower and large flower. A deep rich pink with a large white throat.

SALMON PINK

GLORIANA

(Betscher) Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Salmon Color; throat Pinard Yellow.

A true Salmon color. This blends with the wonderfully clear, rich yellow in the throat, forming one of the most beautiful color combinations ever seen in a Glad. Many open on a tall spike. Won first in the salmon class at Des Moines, 1928; also first as best Prim Grandiflorus; also three firsts at Toledo, 1928.

J. A. CARBONE

(Diener) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Strawberry Pink, shaded and flaked Scarlet; throat markings Pinard Yellow.

Often described as a salmon-orange. A distinctive color, but a rather bunchy spike. Stands heat exceptionally well.

MRS. H. E. BOTHIN

(Diener) Late, 95 days.

Ridgway: Shrimp Pink; blotch Scarlet.

A heavily ruffled light salmon pink, with a giant scarlet blotch, forming a beautiful combination. Tall growing, rather late.

SHEILA

(Coleman) Early, 70 days.

Ridgway: Strawberry Pink; throat markings Baryta Yellow.

A very large salmon pink with a creamy throat. Extremely tall graceful stems. Won three blue ribbons at Des Moines, 1928.

ORANGE

ALLEN V. BUNCE

(Glad Bill) Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Empire Yellow, slightly shaded Scarlet; feather Scarlet.

The scarlet shading over the yellow background gives an orange effect. A tall graceful Prim.

ALICE TIPLADY

(Kunderd) Early, 70 days.

Ridgway: Varying from Grenadine Red to Bittersweet Orange, often lighter.

A first cross between the wild *Primulinus* species and a Kunderd seedling. A very popular Prim. A near approach to a true orange.

HARBINGER

(Sanford) Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Grenadine Red.

A fine addition to the orange class. Large flowers, strong grower, rapid multiplier, unusual color. Color is called burnt orange.

ORANGE WONDER

(Kemp) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Grenadine Red to lighter.

The finest of the orange shades so far. Very tall spike, very strong grower, and very large flowers. The nearest to orange on the farm. Won first in the orange class at Des Moines, 1928.

SCARLET

CHICAGO

(Kunderd) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Scarlet Red; feather Carmine.

An exceptionally large deep scarlet, wide-open and heavily ruffled.

DR. F. E. BENNETT

(Diener) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Scarlet; throat markings Carmine.

A true scarlet. A bed of Bennetts looks like a prairie fire. One of the finest Glads ever sent out. The heavy spike is very tall, with many massive blooms. One of the brightest Glads on the farm. Won first as best commercial type at Des Moines, 1928. Won first as best red, with marking, at Toledo, 1928.

PFITZER'S TRIUMPH

(Pfitzer) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Scarlet; throat markings deeper Scarlet.

The sensational new scarlet from Germany. Of great size, with wide-open, rather flat, but broad-faced florets, and wide petals. Beautiful, rich, gorgeous. Won first as best scarlet at Des Moines, 1928.

RED

CARDINAL PRINCE

(Kunderd) Midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: Scarlet-Red.

A free-flowering red, good for the landscape garden, as the spikes keep coming on for a much more extended season of bloom than is usual.

CRIMSON GLOW

(Betscher) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Nopal Red.

The standard crimson. A glistening wide-open real red that is very dependable.

RED FIRE

(Kunderd) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Nopal Red.

The reddest of the reds, differing from other reds in having taller, more graceful stems, and a somewhat richer tone of red. The florets are wide-open, almost flat, but the throat is not too prominent. Unlike most reds, it is a self color.

ROBT. J. KUNDERD

(Kunderd) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Nopal Red.

A rich shade of red. Massive flomers on a strong stem.

SCARLET WONDER

(Cowee) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Scarlet Red.

The largest florets by far of all the reds. A red that is red, glistening and bright. Of strong growth, rather compact. Makes a good landscape flower. Won first as best red, without marking, at Toledo, 1928.

SUPERBA

(Coleman) Early midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: Spectrum Red.

A fine light red of great size. Very tall, graceful stems.

DARK RED

ARABIA

(Hinkle) Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Bordeaux, shaded black.

The black Glad. Of course, not completely black, but a very dark red. The buds appear perfectly black, and there are usually black markings on the open flower. The petals appear like velvet, glistening in the sun. Strong grower and very prolific.

JOHN T. PIRIE

(Kunderd) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Corinthian Purple to lighter throat; blotch Carmine, bordered Barium Yellow.

A peculiar Glad. A sort of brownish red, with a diamond shaped red blotch, bordered cream, on lower petals, that lights up the flower.

MAROCCO

(Pfitzer) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Deep Burnt Lake, flaked Black.

A dark one from Europe. Darker than Arabia, which is saying a good bit. The florets are wide-open, the stem long and slender.

PURPLE GLORY

(Kunderd) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Amaranth Purple, shaded Bordeaux.

A beautifully ruffled deep velvety purplish red. Though apparently a dark red, the color charts place it in the purple class. A giant in growth and size of bloom. Won three firsts at Toledo, 1928.

ROSE

CRINKLES

(Kunderd) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Tyrian Rose.

Extremely ruffled, almost crinkled. A large number of medium sized florets on a sturdy spike. Color a deep rose pink. Attracts lots of attention. The florets resemble a carnation.

D'S AMERICAN BEAUTY

(Diener) Midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: Tyrian Rose; blotch Barium Yellow.

Almost the entire spike in bloom at one time. A lively rosy red, with a creamy blotch.

DR. NELSON SHOOK

(Kunderd) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Tyrian Rose, with Amaranth Pink towards throat on upper petals; feather Pansy Purple.

Another fine Glad from Mr. Kunderd. Very tall, heavy spike, with many massive blooms. Color a deep rose, or reddish purple. Won first as best rose, with feather or blotch, at Toledo, 1928.

EMILE AUBRUN

(Lemoine) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Begonia Rose, buds Spectrum Red; blotch Rose Red.

An unusual Glad. Large florets gracefully placed, with broad flaring petals, and many out at one time on a tall sturdy spike. The color is rose to red, having a peculiar, almost bronzy sheen.

ROSE ASH

(Diener) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Rocellin Purple; blotch Straw Yellow.

A peculiar shade of old rose, with creamy blotch. Very decorative where rich shades predominate. Florets arranged around the stem. Very popular.

TARO

(Kunderd) Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Tyrian Rose.

A bright reddish purple, or deep rose. An exceedingly showy color. The growth is strong, and the spike heavy.

ROSE PINK

E. J. SHAYLOR

(Kunderd) Early, 70 days.

Ridgway: Rose Red; feather deeper.

A vivid rose pink, ruffled, and of strong growth.

HIGHLAND LADDIE

(Kunderd) Midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: Rose Color, shaded Tyrian Rose; feather Tyrian Rose.

A decidedly beautiful rose pink of large size. Massive spike and flowers. The deep shading on a light background is unusually attractive. Won first as best rose at Toledo, 1928. Well named.

INDIAN MAID

(Kunderd) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Deep Rose Pink; blotch Pomegranate Purple.

Deep rose, or peach blossom pink. Slightly deeper color than Mrs. L. S. Schweppe, not quite so large, and a little later. Slender stems, apparently a Prim.

MRS. L. S. SCHWEPPE

(Kunderd) Midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: Deep Rose Pink; blotch Pomegranate Purple.

A very pleasing bright rose pink, with a striking blotch of a beautiful purple. Unusual and beautiful.

SWEET ROSE

(Kunderd) Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Begonia Rose; blotch Pomegranate Purple.

A wonderful rose pink, with a beautiful throat blotch. A splendid placement of large round florets on a tall, stiff, straight stem. The petal edges all fold back, the broad face of the flower having a wide-open appearance. Won first in rose pink class at Toledo, 1928.

LAVENDER

CAPT. BOYNTON

(Boynton) Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Mallow Pink; throat markings Aster Purple.

Very tall, with large, wide-open flowers on a slender stem. It has the effect of a pleasing lavender pink brushed across a white background. Won first as best lavender at Toledo, 1928.

JANE ADDAMS

(Decorah) Early midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: Rosolane Pink; blotch light Naphthalene Yellow.

Enormous lavender pink, with a large creamy blotch. Six to seven inch blooms quite common, often larger. Flowers are wide open, and nicely arranged on straight, stiff stems. Sometimes comes flaked and streaked, but when it comes clear, as it usually does, there is no finer Glad anywhere. Won first for largest floret at Des Moines, 1928. Blooms out exceptionally well when it is cut, with the same giant size and the same clear color after a week to ten days indoors. Extremely prolific.

JUBILEE

(Kemp) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Light Vinaceous Lavender.

Giant lavender pink. Kemp's masterpiece. Broad, flaring petals on a tall, slender stem. Very prolific of bulblets that germinate exceptionally well.

MINUET

(Coleman) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Pale Rose-Purple.

A strong grower, with heavy foliage and tall stiff spike. A delicate, orchid-like, clear pinkish lavender. Dependable in every way, and one of the finest. Blooms out exceptionally well when cut, the many buds opening beautifully to the very tip of the stiff spike. Won first in the lavender class at Des Moines, 1928; also at Toledo, 1928.

MRS. F. C. PETERS

(Fischer) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Amaranth Pink; blotch Amaranth Purple.

One of the finest of all Glads. Very tall graceful spike, with many beautiful florets of a lovely rose-lilac, with a wonderful blotch on a lower petal that usually appears but once on each flower. As beautiful as an orchid. Blooms out well when cut.

ROSEMARY

(Bales) Early, 70 days.

Ridgway: White, pin points Spinel Pink.

An unusual Prim. The lavender is dusted over a white ground, and is equally clear on both sides of every petal. Oddly beautiful.

SWEET LAVENDER

(Coleman) Early, 70 days.

Ridgway: Rosolane Pink, rather pale; blotch Rhodamine Purple.

A brightly blotched light lavender of good growing habits.

PURPLE

DUCHESS OF YORK

(Velthuys) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Pansy Purple; blotch Cotinga Purple.

Deep blue-purple flowers on a tall slender stem, many open.

HENRY FORD

(Diener) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Rhodamine Purple; blotch deep Amaranth Purple.

Slightly brighter than Anna Eberius, otherwise the same brilliant rosy purple. Many florets out at one time, very large, with a stiff straight spike. Arranged around the stem. Won first in the purple class at Des Moines, 1928. Very popular. A splendid landscape variety.

PAUL PFITZER

(Pfitzer) Midseason, 80 days.

Ridgway: Amaranth Purple.

A very tall growing deep reddish violet. Large florets gracefully arranged on a long slender stem.

PURPLE QUEEN

(Kunderd) Early midseason, 75 days.

Ridgway: Aster Purple.

A fine rich purple, of the same color as the purple aster. A large flower, tall spike, strong grower, and rather early, and blooms out well when cut. Slightly ruffled.

BLUE

GERALDINE FARRAR

(Diener) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Deep Lavender; feather Livid Purple.

The lavender Glad. The spikes were three to four feet tall this last season. One of the best of the so-called blues. The flowers are large and wide-open, and the color is very clear. Won first as best near-blue at Des Moines, 1928.

HEAVENLY BLUE

(Pfitzer) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Pale Bluish Lavender, shaded on back of petals Ageratum Violet; feather Pansy Purple.

The sensational new blue from Europe. A very tall, large-flowering pale blue. The color is very clear and pure. The growth is strong. Altogether, a wonderful flower.

MARMORA

(Errey) Late midseason, 90 days.

Ridgway: Deep Vinaceous Lavender; blotch Light Vinaceous Purple in throat to Spinel Red on tip.

Very nearly slate blue. A monster Glad from Australia, and a new color. The spike is extremely tall, and the giant flaring florets are gracefully arranged, and most of them out at one time. Won first as best variety, any other color, at Toledo, 1928.

MRS. VAN KONYNENBURG

(Pfitzer) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Light Hyssop Violet.

One of the nearest approaches to a true blue color. The growth is strong, the spike slender and tall. A fine blue.

VEILCHENBLAU

(Pfitzer) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Hyssop Violet; throat markings Pansy Purple.

A very strong grower, with a sturdy spike and massive florets. A brilliant violet of a strikingly rich tone, resembling a blue Iris. One of the finest of all the blues. Won first in the violet class at Des Moines, 1928; also at Toledo, 1928.

WODAN

(Pfitzer) Midseason, 85 days.

Ridgway: Cotinga Purple.

Practically the same color as the well known Baron Hulot, a deep rich blue-purple. But the florets are three or four times as large. The growth is exceptionally strong for this type of Glad. A Glad with a great future.

1929 PRICE LIST

THE FOSS HEATON GLAD GARDENS

Shannon City, Iowa

This list supersedes all other lists.

Terms of sale: Cash. 25 per cent of the amount of your order will hold the bulbs for you until March 15th. Balance before shipment, or C. O. D. All offers made subject to prior sale. Every bulb is true to name and healthy. No substitutions will be made in varieties or sizes without your consent. All prices include transportation charges. 6 bulbs at dozen rate, 25 at 100 rate, 1000 at 9 times 100 rate, 250 at 1000 rate. No bulblet item less than 10c. No order accepted for less than \$1.00 unless you include 20c extra for postage.

On all orders of \$5.00 or over, you may select extra bulbs or bulblets to the value of 5 percent of the amount of your order. Where no selection is made, extra bulbs of our choice will be included.

Special quotations on request.

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Bulblets	
Allen V. Bunce	Each	\$.20	\$.15	\$.12	\$.10	\$.08	\$.06	12	\$.15
(orange)	Doz.	2.00	1.50	1.20	1.00	.80	.60	100	.50
Alice Tiplady	Each	.05						100	.15
(orange)	Doz.	.50	.35	.30	.20	.15		1000	.75
	100	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	Qt.	1.00
Arabia	Each	.10	.07	.05				100	.25
(dark red)	Doz.	1.00	.70	.50	.40	.30	.20	1000	2.00
	100	8.00	5.50	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	Qt.	7.00
Avalon	Each	.05						100	.20
(light pink)	Doz.	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15		1000	1.50
	100	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.80		
Beat All	Not yet released								
(dark pink)									
Break O' Day	Each	.10	.08	.06	.05			100	.20
(light pink)	Doz.	1.00	.80	.60	.50	.35	.20	1000	1.50
	100	7.50	6.00	4.50	4.00	2.50	1.00	Qt.	7.00
Capt. Boynton	Each	.08	.06	.05				100	.35
(lavender)	Doz.	.80	.60	.50	.40	.35	.25	1000	3.00
	100	6.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00		
Carmen Sylva	Each	.06	.05					100	.25
(white)	Doz.	.60	.50	.40					
	100	4.50	3.50	3.00					
Cardinal Prince	Each	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05	12	.15
(red)	Doz.	2.00	1.50	1.00	.80	.60	.50	100	.50
	100				6.00	4.50	3.50		
Catherine									
Coleman	Each	.25	.20					12	.20
(dark pink)	Doz.	2.50	2.00					100	1.00
Chicago	Each	5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	Each	.30
(scarlet)								12	3.00
Coryphee	Each	10.00	9.00	8.00				Each	1.00
(light pink)								12	10.00
Crimson Glow	Each	.05						100	.15
(red)	Doz.	.50	.35	.25	.20	.15		1000	.75
	100	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.25	.80	.60		
Crinkles	Each	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05		100	.40
(rose)	Doz.	1.50	1.00	.80	.60	.50	.30	1000	3.00
	100	9.00	7.50	6.00	4.50	3.50	2.00	Qt.	15.00
D's American	Each	.06	.05					100	.15
Beauty	Doz.	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	1000	.75
(rose)	100	4.80	3.80	2.80	2.00	1.20	.80	Qt.	3.00
Dr. Elkins	Each	.08	.07	.06	.05			100	.15
(white)	Doz.	.80	.70	.60	.50	.35	.20	1000	1.00
	100	6.00	5.00	4.50	3.50	2.50	1.50		
Dr. F. E. Bennett	Each	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05		100	.30
(scarlet)	Doz.	1.50	1.00	.80	.60	.50	.35	1000	2.50
	100	10.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	3.50	2.50	Qt.	10.00
Dr. Nelson Shook	Each	.45	.30	.20					
(rose)	Doz.		3.00	2.00					
Duchess of York	Each	.05						100	.15
(purple)	Doz.	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15			
	100	4.00	3.00	2.25	1.50	1.00	.80		
E. J. Shaylor	Each	.05						100	.20
(rose pink)	Doz.	.50	.40	.35	.30	.20			
	100	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.25			
Elizabeth Tabor	Each	.06	.05					100	.15
(light pink)	Doz.	.60	.50				.15	1000	1.00
	100	4.00	3.50				1.00		

THE FOSS BEATON GLAD GARDENS, SHANNON CITY, IOWA

		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Bulblets	
Emile Aubrun	Each	.30	.25					12	.30
(rose)	Doz.	3.00	2.50					100	2.00
Evelyn Kirtland	Each	.05						100	.15
(dark pink)	Doz.	.50	.35	.25	.20	.15			
	100		2.25	1.50	1.00	.80	.60		
Fontaine	Each	.06	.05					100	.15
(cream)	Doz.	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	1000	1.00
	100			2.50	2.00	1.00	.80		
Geraldine Farrar	Each	.40	.35	.25	.20	.15		12	.40
(blue)	Doz.	4.00	3.50	2.50	2.00	1.50			
Giant Myrtle	Each	.10	.08	.06				100	.20
(light pink)	Doz.	1.00	.80	.60	.40	.30	.20		
Giant Nymph	Each	.06	.05					100	.15
(light pink)	Doz.	.60	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	1000	1.00
	100	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	Qt.	2.00
Gloriana	Each	.30	.25	.20	.15	.10	.08	12	.15
(salmon pink)	Doz.	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.80	100	1.00
	100				10.00	8.00	6.00	1000	8.00
Golden Butterfly	Each	.05						100	.15
(yellow)	Doz.	.50	.40	.25	.20	.15		1000	.75
	100	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.50	1.00			
Gold Eagle	Each	.50	.45					Each	.05
(yellow)								12	.50
Golden Dream	Each	.60	.50						
(yellow)	Doz.	6.00	5.00						
Golden Frills	Each	.45	.40	.30	.20	.15	.07	12	.25
(yellow)	Doz.	4.50	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	.70	100	1.50
	100			20.00	15.00	10.00	5.00		
Harbinger	Each	1.00	.75	.60	.50	.35	.25	Each	.10
(orange)	Doz.					3.50	2.50	12	1.00
Heavenly Blue	Each	7.50	7.00	6.00					
(blue)	Doz.			60.00					
Henry Ford	Each	.06	.05					100	.15
(purple)	Doz.	.60	.50	.40	.30	.15		1000	.75
	100	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.80	Qt.	3.00
Highland Laddie	Each	.08	.07	.06	.05			100	.15
(rose pink)	Doz.	.80	.70	.60	.50	.35	.25	1000	1.00
	100	6.00	5.00	4.50	3.50	2.50	1.50		
Hollyhock	Each	.45	.35					Each	.05
(white)	Doz.	4.50	3.50					12	.50
Indian Maid	Each	.06	.05					100	.15
(rose pink)	Doz.	.60	.50	.35	.25	.20	.15		
	100		3.50	2.50	2.00	1.25	1.00		
Iwa	Each	.20	.15			.06	.05	12	.15
(dark pink)	Doz.	2.00	1.50			.60	.50	100	.60
	100	15.00	10.00			4.50	3.50	1000	5.00
J. A. Carbone	Each	.06	.05					100	.15
(salmon pink)	Doz.	.60	.50	.40	.35	.20	.15	1000	1.00
	100	4.50	3.50	3.00	2.50	1.00	.80		
Jane Addams	Each	.65	.50	.40	.35	.30	.25	Each	.10
(lavender)	Doz.	6.50	5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	12	1.00
	100			27.50	25.00	20.00		100	7.50
John T. Pirie	Each	.12	.10	.08	.06	.05		100	.40
(dark red)	Doz.	1.20	1.00	.80	.60	.50	.40	1000	3.50
	100		8.00	6.00	4.50	3.50	2.50		
Jubilee	Each	50.00						Each	5.00
(lavender)								12	50.00

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Bulblets	
K's Yellow	Each	.50	.40	.25	.20	.15	.10	12	.30
Wonder	Doz.	5.00	4.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	100	2.00
(yellow)	100			20.00	15.00	10.00	7.50		
Los Angeles	Each	.07	.06	.05				100	.20
(dark pink)	Doz.	.70	.60	.50	.40	.25	.15	1000	1.50
	100	5.50	4.00	3.00	2.50	1.50	1.00	Qt.	5.00
Maiden's Blush	Each	.05						100	.15
(light pink)	Doz.	.50	.35	.25				1000	.50
	100	1.75	1.50	1.25				Qt.	1.00
Mammoth White	Each	10.00							
(white)									
Marie Kunderd	Each	.07	.06					100	.15
(white)	Doz.	.70	.60		.40	.30	.20		
	100	5.50	4.50		2.50	2.00	1.00		
Marmora	Each	2.50	2.25					Each	.25
(blue)								12	2.50
Marshall Foch	Each	.07	.06	.05				100	.20
(dark pink)	Doz.	.70	.60	.50	.35	.25	.20		
	100	5.50	4.50	3.50	2.50	1.50	1.00		
Maurice Fuld	Each					.20	.15	12	.40
(dark pink)									
Minuet	Each	1.25	1.00	.80	.60	.50	.40	Each	.10
(lavender)	Doz.	12.50	10.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	12	1.00
	100					40.00	30.00	100	7.50
Mistland Lassie	Each	.40	.35						
(white)	Doz.	4.00	3.50					12	.40
Mrs. H. E.	Each	.05						100	.15
Bothin	Doz.	.50	.35	.25	.20	.15		1000	.75
(salmon pink)	100	2.25	2.00	1.50	1.00	.80	.60	Qt.	2.50
Mrs. Leon	Each	.08	.07	.06	.05			100	.20
Douglas	Doz.	.80	.70	.60	.40	.30	.20	1000	1.50
(dark pink)	100	6.50	5.50	4.50	3.00	2.25	1.50		
Mrs. Frank	Each	.05						100	.15
Pendleton	Doz.	.50	.35	.25	.20	.15		1000	.75
(light pink)	100		2.00	1.50	1.00	.80	.50		
Mrs. F. C. Peters	Each	.07	.06	.05				100	.15
(lavender)	Doz.	.70	.60	.40	.25	.20	.15	1000	1.00
	100	5.50	4.50	3.00	2.00	1.25	.80	Qt.	4.00
Mrs. L. S.	Each	.08	.06	.05				100	.25
Schweppe	Doz.	.80	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20	100	2.00
(rose pink)	100	6.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00		
Mrs. P. W.	Each	.50	.40				.10	12	.40
Sisson	Doz.						1.00	100	2.50
(light pink)									
Mrs. Van	Each	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.10	.90	.75	Each	.10
Konynenburg	Doz.					9.00	7.50	12	1.00
(blue)									
Mr. W. H. Phipps	Each	.22	.16		.10	.06	.05	12	.15
(light pink)	Doz.	2.20	1.60		1.00	.60	.50	100	.40
	100	17.50	12.50		7.50	4.50	3.50	1000	3.50
Orange Wonder	Each					2.00	1.50	Each	.30
(orange)								12	3.00
Paul Pfitzer	Each	.75	.60	.40	.30	.20	.15	Each	.05
purple)	Doz.		6.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	12	.50

THE FOSS HEATON GLAD GARDENS, SHANNON CITY, IOWA

		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Bulblets	
Pfizer's Triumph (scarlet)	Each	1.25	.90	.70	.50	.40	.35	Each	.10
	Doz.	12.00	9.00	7.00	5.00	4.00	3.50	12	1.00
								100	7.50
P's Yellow Wonder (yellow)	Each	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	.80	.60	Each	.40
	Doz.				10.00	8.00	6.00	12	4.00
Pola Negri (cream)	Each		.05					100	.15
	Doz.		.40	.30	.25	.15		1000	.75
	100			2.25	1.50	1.00	.60		
Purple Glory (dark red)	Each	.10	.08	.06	.05				
	Doz.	1.00	.80	.60	.50				
	100	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00				
Purple Queen (purple)	Each	.25	.20	.17	.15	.10	.08	12	.25
	Doz.	2.50	2.00	1.70	1.50	1.00	.80	100	1.50
	100				10.00	8.00	6.00		
Red Fire (red)	Each	.10	.08	.07	.06				
	Doz.	1.00	.80	.70	.60				
	100		6.00	5.00	4.00				
Richard Diener (light pink)	Each	.08	.07					100	.20
	Doz.	.80	.70			.30	.20	1000	1.50
	100	6.00	5.00			2.00	1.20		
Rita Beck (light pink)	Each	1.50	1.25						
Robert J. Kunderd (red)	Each	.10	.08	.06	.05			100	.40
	Doz.	1.00	.80	.60	.50	.40	.30		
Rose Ash (rose)	Each	.05						100	.15
	Doz.	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	.15	1000	.75
	100	2.75	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.60	Qt.	2.50
Rosemary (lavender)	Each	.10	.08	.06	.05			100	.15
	Doz.	1.00	.80	.60	.50			1000	1.00
	100	7.00	6.00	4.50	3.50	2.50	1.50		
Ruffled Gold (yellow)	Each	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	Each	.30
								12	3.00
Sans Pariel (dark pink)	Each	.20	.15			.08	.05	12	.25
	Doz.	2.00	1.50			.80	.50		
Scarlet Wonder (red)	Each	.06	.05					100	.15
	Doz.	.60	.50	.35	.25	.20	.15	1000	.80
	100	4.00	3.25	2.25	1.50	1.00	.75	Qt.	3.00
Sheila (salmon pink)	Each	.05						100	.15
	Doz.	.50	.35	.30	.20	.15		1000	.75
	100	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.00	.80	.60	Qt.	1.00
Souvenir (yellow)	Each	.05						100	.15
	Doz.	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15		1000	.75
	100		2.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75	Qt.	1.00
Superba (red)	Each	.15	.12	.10	.08	.06	.05	100	.50
	Doz.	1.50	1.20	1.00	.80	.60	.50		
Sweet Lavender (lavender)	Each	.05						100	.15
	Doz.	.50	.40				.20	1000	.75
	100	4.00	3.00				1.00		
Sweet Rose (rose pink)	Each	.15	.12	.10				12	.15
	Doz.	1.50	1.20	1.00		.50	.40	100	.40
	100	10.00	8.00	7.00		4.00	3.00	1000	3.50
Taro (rose)	Each	.07	.06	.05				100	.15
	Doz.	.70	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20	1000	1.00
	100	5.50	4.50	3.50	3.00	2.00	1.00		
Twilight (cream)	Each	.05						100	.15
	Doz.	.50	.40	.25	.20	.15		1000	.75
	100	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.50	1.00	.60	Qt.	1.50

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Bulblets
Tycko Zang (dark pink)	Each	.12	.10					100 .40
	Doz.	1.20	1.00			.50	.40	
	100		8.00			3.50	2.50	
Veilchenblau (blue)	Each	.75	.60					Each .10
	Doz.	7.50	6.00					12 1.00
								100 7.50
Wodan (blue)	Not yet released							

THE 1928 BEAUTY CONTEST

During the summer of 1928 a beauty contest was held in my garden. Beauties from all parts of the earth, sponsored by world-famous introducers, passed in review, forming a brilliant pageant.

Competition was close in most of the various types and color classes, the following winning first places: Coryphee, Mr. W. H. Phipps, Mammoth White, Jane Addams, Minuet, Veilchenblau, Pfitzer's Triumph, Orange Wonder, Purple Glory, Golden Dream, Marmora, Dr. F. E. Bennett, Sweet Rose, Dr. Nelson Shook, Anna Eberius, Mrs. Leon Douglas, Wodan, Mrs. F. C. Peters, Paul Pfitzer, Purple Queen, Catherine Coleman, Robt. J. Kunderd, Crinkles, Highland Laddie, and Gloriana, 25 in all.

USING THE COLOR CHART

The real beauty in a flower is in the color. This is not conveyed by photographs, which would be just as well left out of catalogs. And attempts at color reproduction are also at best disappointing and expensive, as well as misleading.

The Ridgway charts of eleven hundred standard colors is the best means of conveying the correct color impressions. These are scientifically arranged, so that the proper color for any particular flower can be ascertained readily. I use a square of white paper with a rectangular opening cut to the size of the color plates, so that adjacent plates are removed from the range of vision in comparing any particular plate with a flower petal. A piece of the flower petal is held against this square of white paper close to the edge of the rectangular opening, and therefore adjacent to the color plate which fills the opening. The various color plates can be quickly compared in this manner to ascertain the one most nearly conveying the correct color impression of the flower.

To be sure, even if a color plate is decided upon as most nearly conveying the correct color conception of any particular flower, yet it seems to lack the life and warmth of the living flower. The flower must be seen to be appreciated. The terms used in this catalog to describe the colors are merely for purposes of identification, the Ridgway names for more exact descriptions, and the common terms for those who do not have access to the Ridgway charts.

It seems that different catalog writers in describing Glads differ on many of the varieties. The Ridgway terms used in this catalog are offered not without the expenditure of time and effort to make them as nearly true as possible. Only the main color effect of the flower petal and of the blotch or throat markings is described. The minor variations are ignored. It is not contrariness if these differ from others used. For example, I find only one Glad, namely Pfitzer's Coryphee, which is true La France Pink, though this term is quite often used by catalog writers.

The range of colors in Glads, though seemingly very large, is in reality very restricted so far, though decided breaks are appearing here and there, emphasizing the fact of the very great possibilities for extension and improvement in color.

DO GLADS RUN OUT?

Most emphatically they do not. Though the bulb renews itself from year to year, yet its flower remains identically the same each time. And the bulblets will also be absolutely true in color to the mother bulb.

Where the original purchase of bulbs was an assortment of colors, it is quite often true that after a few years one finds his Glads have become nearly all one color. But you will notice that this one kind is a healthy and strong grower, multiplying by division of the bulb very rapidly, probably showing yellow or Primulinus blood. It is simply a matter of the crowding out of the less sturdy kinds.

This difficulty may be avoided by keeping the varieties separated. And besides, it is lots more fun. You know what to expect from each plant. What is keener than the joy of meeting old familiar friends?

SPORTS

Bulblets are buds sprung from the mother bulb, and like all buds they practically always continue the same kind of growth as in the plant from which they spring. But once in some tens of thousands of buds there is what is called a mutation, some prominent characteristic undergoing a complete change. Of interest in Glads, of course, is the color change. Not all changes become definitely fixed, but when they do they constitute a new variety. For example, Dr. Elkins is a true sport of Mrs. Frank Pendleton, and Mrs. F. E. Bennett is a true sport of Capt. Boynton. The past season was unusually productive of sports. All sports closely resemble the parent variety in some one characteristic, and therefore can easily be distinguished from rogues.

DIFFERENT STRAINS

Compare bulbs grown in different climates, if you have the opportunity. In some cases a variety will do splendidly the first season, and rather poorly the following seasons. The reverse is often true. Quite a few varieties seem to require to become acclimated before they will appear at their best. Consistent performance for your locality of bulbs grown in a certain climate means you have found the proper strains for your purpose. Do not condemn a variety until you have tried it out thoroughly.

MASS EFFECT

A dozen or more spikes of one variety multiplies the effectiveness of a single spike many times. Of course, they must not be too closely crowded in the vase, but must be loosely and gracefully arranged. Several spikes of the same kind, correctly arranged, greatly enhance the beauty, the brightness, and the color effect. But a bouquet made up of different varieties chosen at random is merely a collection of specimens, because the effectiveness of the individual spikes is scattered, and almost destroyed, unless the bouquet consists of colors that blend, and therefore reinforce one another. Therefore, in buying beauty you may get more for your money if you buy your bulbs in quantities of twenty-five or more of a kind.

MORE EMPHASIS ON COLOR

We buy a flower for its color. Color enters into the matter in the selecting of nearly everything we use or enjoy. In wearing apparel, house decorations, and a multitude of other things, we have in mind the color effects in their selection. Flowers are for decorations, and the determining factor in their selection is their color, all the more so because the colors in flowers are living colors, clear and fresh, and not a mixture of paints and coal tar dyes.

Man is able to fashion innumerable beautiful forms, but he cannot reproduce the delicate colors of the flowers. Imagine the furnishings of a drawing-room all radiating the beautifully clear colors of the orchids. This means in the case of flowers that form is of relatively small importance. The flower must be large enough to show an adequate amount of the color, lasting enough to keep for at least more than a day, and must be of convenient form and placement so as to be easily handled. But these are qualities that are taken for granted in all our flowers. The thing that distinguishes one variety from another is the color.

Therefore, the beauty in Glads is their beauty of color. And the beauty of color and these various qualities, such as florescence, size, length of stem, keeping qualities, productiveness, and so forth, belong in different categories. They should not be included in the same rating percentage, as is usually the case. For example, the A. G. S. scale allots only from five percent to fifteen percent to color. Color beauty and growing qualities are entirely separate considerations.

COLOR BEAUTY IS WHAT WE BUY

Beauty is the proper basis on which to rate the different varieties. Beauty is the only excuse for a flower in our garden. That is what we are seeking when we buy a flower or go to the trouble of raising it. If a certain flower occupies a high place in our esteem, it is on account of its great beauty. If we wish to choose the best from among several flower candidates for our favor, the only basis on which we compare them is their beauty. It is beside the point to endeavor to rate flowers on any other basis, such as quality of plant and growth, for example. To be sure, good qualities are a very great aid in expressing or setting off their beauty to the best advantage. But we must not confuse the means with the end in view, which is beauty.

This matter of rating is not a matter of relative perfection. We cannot fix arbitrary limits to measure up to. The world of nature is constantly changing and constantly evolving into higher and better forms. A high ideal of attainment today may be a mediocre achievement tomorrow. The fixing of 98 percent as the rating of a Glad, as has been done quite frequently, is a deadening influence. It tends to fix in mind that this particular flower cannot be improved upon.

In our quest of the beautiful the measuring of florets and the counting of buds is sublime foolishness. It is in the same class as would be the counting of the visible fingers and toes on the human figures in a great masterpiece of painting. To be sure, in a great painting there are certain technical considerations that much be observed, but these are readily learned by any novice in this art, who may never attain to the heights reached by the masters. A picture's fame does not rest on its perfection in these matters of technique. Of course, they are always there, but they do not constitute the soul of a great work of art. Neither do all these qualities expected in a Glad constitute its real beauty.

A POPULARITY RATING

The great masterpieces in any line of human endeavor, before they may be called such, must pass the final evaluation test by the world, which we call the "test of time." The words "popularity rating" are only another name for the same thing.

A popularity rating, from its very nature, is bound to be a beauty contest. Beauty is the only practical basis on which such a rating can be obtained, because beauty is the thing we are interested in and are seeking after, and also because very few people will take the time and effort necessary to work out all these many details of the ordinary percentage scales for every variety. What the world considers the most beautiful is what interests us. It will take very little effort to write down on the slip of paper which is being provided by our A. G. S. secretary the short list of what we vote to be the

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best we know of in Glads, especially because we know our vote is going to help form a reliable estimate of Glad varieties. Let us do this once a year, and range the varieties in the order of the number of votes each receives. One interesting result of an annual symposium like this will be the fact that some varieties will be increasing in popularity, while others will be passing out of the picture.

DISCARDING VARIETIES

It is one of my pet weaknesses to see how much value I can dump into a ditch in the form of Glad bulbs. This is provided, of course, that there are better varieties of the same type and color obtainable. There can be too much duplication of color. In the various type and color classes progress demands that we get the best and discard all others. In throwing bulbs over the fence this season a new distance record was established in the case of some five dollar bulbs.

EASY TO GROW

One big reason for the rapid increase in the popularity of Glads is the fact that they are easy to grow. It is a flower that rivals the orchid in color beauty, but it requires no more care or attention than the lowly squash or the humble vegetable.

The cultural directions are simple. Give them the same care you do the cabbage or sweet corn in your garden. Most any soil that will bring corn to the ear or cabbage to the head will bring the bloom spike in Glads. Simply work the soil occasionally and keep the weeds away.

In fact, for best results the requirements are very similar for Glads and corn. They both do their best in a heavy soil and a hot season. As for fussing, corn never gets it and Glads never need it. It does not require an expert to grow exhibition spikes for the show room. On the other hand, under neglect Glads will come the nearest to giving you their blossoms of most any flower in your garden.

LASTING QUALITIES

The Glad is a flower that is noted for its ability to bloom out well as a cut flower indoors. Most varieties, when they are cut with one or two florets fully open, will bloom to the very tip, often lasting a week or more in good condition. Glad spikes, with one bud open, may be wrapped in a newspaper and placed in a parcel-post paper box, and sent long distances for a day or two of travel without any harm. Spikes from Oregon won prizes at the Toledo show this last season after five days in refrigerated boxes. These lasting qualities are another big reason for their rapid increase in popularity. Glads are an exception to the general notion that great beauty always denotes rareness.

For best results, change the water in the vase every morning, remove the wilted blossoms, cut off a thin slice from the lower end of the spike, and keep out a strong draught of air. In cutting be sure to leave four or five leaves on the plant to develop the new bulb.

WASTED SWEETNESS

"Full many a Glad has bloomed to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air" out there in the garden. If they are left there, the only creatures that enjoy them are the bumble-bees and humming birds, with the mosquitoes and the hot sun as very efficient sentinels. Only a very small part of our time can be spent in the garden. Why not have a continual radiation of Glad beauty by bringing our spikes indoors. Bring them in to where we spend our time, in such places as the office, the church, the sick-room, the parlor, the work-room and shop. Their bright faces and lively colors are very cheering.

A LONG SEASON OF BLOOM

The larger sizes of bulbs are the first to bloom. Bulbs under a half inch in diameter bloom two or three weeks later, while the bulblets, in those varieties in which bulblets bloom, will be the last of all. For the most part, there is little difference in quality of the bloom in these various sizes. But usually the larger sizes have the most buds to the spike, and the most out at one time.

To have blooms from July to frost, one good plan is to plant the larger sizes at intervals of about two weeks up to July first. Another good plan is to plant the different sizes all at one time, and such a bed will throw spikes during the entire season. One may have a good supply of mixed sizes by sprinkling the bulblets of each variety in the trench along with the mother bulbs at planting time. A good part of them will grow, with all sizes represented at digging time.

WHEN TO PLANT

Glad may be planted as early in the spring as the ground may be worked. The only risk is the freezing of the ground down to the bulbs. They may be planted as late as July first with good results in the latitude of Des Moines. Some varieties bloom early, often in fifty to sixty days from the time of planting, while others require a month longer. Late plantings are rushed along more rapidly, with the result that the blooming period is shortened, often two weeks or more. The season and the soil also have some effect. Consequently, blooming dates for the different varieties cannot be determined with very much accuracy.

To have a long season, plant the early varieties early and the late varieties late, with the balance in between.

As a commercial grower I am interested in the production of bulbs and bulblets. Consequently, I plant all my stock as early in the spring as possible, in order to have the longest possible growing season. And besides, the moist ground of early spring is a big aid to sprouting.

WHERE TO PLANT

Plant out in the open away from things. Glads like the open air and sunlight. They dislike the very sight of a tree, especially if it saps the ground. Avoid a partial shade, also the sunny side of a wall. You cannot grow corn successfully under such adverse conditions, and you do not try to.

The Iowa black dirt that raises good corn is ideal for Glads. I never use any fertilizer in the growing of my bulbs. For soil depletion, hen manure, also cow and sheep manure, are very good. Acid phosphate, or rock phosphate, is a splendid help in the corn-belt. Whatever is good for corn or tomatoes is good for Glads.

HOW TO PLANT

Plant Glad bulbs single file, and sprinkle the bulblets in narrow trenches. This makes for greater convenience in their care, because it allows the ground to be worked close up to the plant, and weeds can be controlled much more easily.

If you are growing mainly for the flowers, plant at least six inches deep, because the deep planting tends to keep the heavy flower spikes from falling over. If you are growing in larger quantities for the bulb increase, a shallower planting would be more practical, because the work of planting and digging increases in proportion to the depth. For this purpose plant as shallow as the character of the soil will permit. Of course, they must be in the ground deep enough to be sure of getting whatever moisture there is all through the growing season. Set the larger sizes upright, or they might come through the ground at an angle.

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In the Iowa black dirt I plant all sizes and bulblets at a depth of about three inches, the larger bulbs an inch or two apart, and the smaller sizes so that they will be spaced in about the same way at the end of the season's growth. For bulblets this rule means that you should know what to expect from the different varieties. Germination varies from as low as thirty percent all the way up to one hundred percent, and you should plant accordingly. In addition, some varieties will make only a small growth, while others will continue on up until frost, many of them reaching first size.

Where Glads are planted in beds, be liberal with your growing space. The bulbs should be six to eight inches apart both ways, or they may not all bloom.

GLADS ARE HEAVY FEEDERS

If the soil be too heavily enriched, the Glad all goes to plant and flower, at the sacrifice of the bulb. It should be thrown away, because it lacks pep and vitality. But the flowers are certainly wonderful. This means that a commercial grower cannot combine the raising of cut flowers for the florist trade with the raising of bulbs for planting purposes. Emphasis on either of these objects will be at the sacrifice of the other.

For the production of bulbs and bulblets for planting purposes I do not use fertilizers or very rich soil. The Iowa black dirt unaided is ideal for this purpose.

With the exception of a few varieties with rather touchy appetites, most varieties will furnish wonderful bloom on extremely rich soil, such as an old cow corral, for example. Glads are remarkable for their ability to respond to high culture in the production of high quality flowers. Pigs will thrive on a strictly growing ration, but what a difference when they are put on a fattening ration. The farmer's fat hog is a good example of a ready response to high feeding pressure. But the farmer would not use such for breeding purposes.

THE DUST MULCH

Soon after every hard rain the soil crust should be broken up into a dust mulch. This mulch tends to prevent the escape of whatever moisture there is in the ground. Most places are subject to hot, dry periods, at which time it is important to conserve all the moisture possible. While Glads will resist drouths and heat very well indeed, yet they will do much better with the proper moisture. But do not stir the ground at a depth greater than about one inch, because after the plant has attained a certain growth, it sends out a rather extensive net-work of fine roots, and if these be destroyed there is a serious check in the plant's further growth. Ordinarily, watering is not advisable. But if it is necessary, make it a heavy soaking.

Certain authorities minimize the value of the dust mulch. But my experience does not bear this out.

THE BULB'S BEST YEAR

From a planting of bulblets at digging time there will usually be all the different sizes represented, although the majority will be under a half inch in diameter. The following season these will nearly all be full size bulbs, the flower spike from which, during the third season, will be the best of the bulb's entire career, although the bulb renews itself and maintains its identity indefinitely. These young bulbs, which are bulbs dug after the second season from bulblets, seem to have more pep and vigor than the older bulbs. The difference is so marked that many buyers will have no other. It would be the part of wisdom to throw old bulbs away. At least, do not be in a hurry to condemn a variety until you have tried young bulbs of the same.

WILD GLADS

There are over two hundred wild species of Glads, mostly native to South Africa, with a few found in the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. Our cultivated Glads were derived as the result of the crossing and recrossing of the many species native to the semi-arid regions of South Africa. These species vary greatly in color, form, and size, the chief characteristic common to most of them being their ability to withstand arid, or semi-arid, conditions, which accounts in a measure for their great keeping qualities. This also accounts for the ease with which bulbs are kept in storage, and for the bulblet's hard shell. The bulbs and bulblets of the wild Glads in their native state had to remain dormant in the dry ground during the long rainless season, with the necessity for making a quick growth with the coming of the short rainy season. Accordingly, they are quite suitable in their habits to the growing conditions of Europe and America.

THAT HARD SHELL

In the Glad's native haunts the hard shell on the bulblet is a fine protection for retaining its moisture and life while it remains dormant in the dry earth. With the coming of the growing season it is sometimes pretty hard to awaken them.

Bulblets should be stored where they will not become too dry. Enclosed in paper bags, kept tight and placed in any frost proof room where the humidity is the same as outdoors and where it does not get warm, they have done splendidly for me. Some bulblets were kept in an open crate in a furnace-room one winter, and they yielded a sprout of about five percent. My stock of bulblets last year were kept on a ground floor in tight paper bags with a temperature of about fifty degrees, and they yielded a sprout of better than ninety percent, without any special sprouting procedure other than soaking in water for about twenty-four hours just before planting.

A splendid way to insure a good sprout is to break the hard shell just before planting. Do not injure in the least the tender fleshy part, or it will rot and die. The sharp point of a pen-knife applied toward the tip of the bulblet, just enough to crack the shell without removing any part of it, is all that is necessary. This allows moisture to reach the interior.

Another splendid method for the less expensive varieties, is to mix the bulblets in equal parts of wet sawdust, in trays with porous bottoms, and keep them very wet until they begin to show short sprouts and roots here and there, and then plant all of them. Be careful the sawdust never becomes dry. The bulblets that do not show sprouts are in the proper mood, and will come along after they are planted.

PRIMS

A wild yellow Glad of rather recent discovery, and of great influence in Glad development, is the *Primulinus* species, found near Victoria Falls in Central Africa. It not only has added much in the way of pure yellow colors and blendings of yellows, but it has also lent much improvement in form and grace, but chief of all in length and stretch of the spike. These Prim crosses are noted for their slender, graceful stems, and their somewhat hooded florets, placed with a freedom and poise, like so many beautiful butterflies.

DIGGING

Glad bulbs do not have to ripen. In fact, it is better to dig them while the tops are green and still growing, as the bulbs have a cleaner, more healthy appearance, and have more pep. than those that are left in the ground until the stems turn brown and dead. It is a good plan to dig them just as soon as you notice the leaves beginning to turn brown. A frost that kills the stems will not harm the bulbs.

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Cut the stems off with a sharp pruning shears close to the bulb as soon as they are lifted from the ground. Place them in a dry, airy place in shallow trays to dry and cure for two or three weeks. Do not expose to the sun, and keep away from frost.

If the ground is wet at digging time, and mud is clinging to the bulbs, a few turns in a barrel churn about two-thirds full of water will dissolve the dirt. Then dump the churn in a tray with a screen wire bottom, and rinse by pouring water over them. Do not use a hose, as the pressure will scalp the bulbs. Clean bulbs are a delight.

STORING

As soon as they are cured, remove the dried up old bulb, the roots and dirt, and separate the bulblets, but do not remove the husk, because it serves as a protection during storage. Place in shallow trays with screen wire bottoms about four inches deep, in a dry, airy, frost-proof place for the winter. For small amounts paper bags are handy and satisfactory, as they are easily labeled, tied or pinned shut, and kept on shelves, under the stairway, or in the furnace room. In all this handling of the bulbs, be careful not to bruise or scrape them.

DISEASES OF GLADS

There are several diseases that attack Glad bulbs, variously called hard rot, dry rot, brown rot, and scab, and each caused by a different but distinct fungus growth. However, they all affect the bulb in a very similar manner, by causing dark colored spots on the surface, and eating into the bulb during storage, entirely destroying it finally in many cases. These diseases do not spread to other bulbs during storage. The bulbs become affected out in the ground during the growing season by means of the spores that form on the plants. These diseases cannot be eradicated entirely by destroying all affected bulbs, as they remain in the soil where diseased bulbs have grown, and even on bulbs or crates that have come in contact with affected bulbs.

The only known effective remedy is to destroy all diseased bulbs, treat the balance of unaffected bulbs with some chemical, such as corrosive sublimate, and plant in new ground.

OLD BULBS

You have perhaps noticed your Glads turning brown and dead early in the fall or soon after blooming. These bulbs may not be diseased in the least. The trouble is a rather common one, especially where the garden soil is very rich. Such bulbs are what are called "old bulbs." The stems will be dead and rotted away when you dig them, and even the husk on the bulbs will be gone. They will grow next year, making a fairly good growth in most cases, and renew themselves for the following season, but the flower spike will not be as good. The same thing happens when bulbs are forced in greenhouses, or when bulbs are planted for growing spikes for exhibition purposes. Many florists and Glad fans throw these used bulbs away, and buy young bulbs for future use.

Most garden soils are very rich. Rich soil will force the strength to the plant and flower to the neglect of the bulb. If all this strength has gone to the production of the very best flower spike possible, it must be at the expense of the bulb. Some varieties, especially the Prims, do not show this tendency, but most of the fine exhibition kinds do. For the production of stock to sell I use comparatively poor soil, never using any fertilizer and never watering. I believe a good long drouth is the best thing possible for growing peppy bulbs. Glads do not seem to suffer, although the growth is slower. Unpampered bulbs that have to rustle for their sustenance are the ones that go out and make good.

SUPERIOR GLADIOLI

Neither do I sell the cut spikes as a commercial business. Nature's way is to leave the bloom on the plant. My business is to grow bulbs, and every effort is pointed that way.

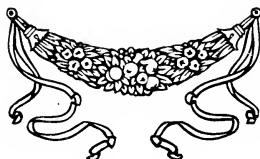
PERFECTION—THERE IS NO SUCH ANIMAL

There is no variety on earth, and never will be, no matter how good, that cannot be improved upon. There are endless possibilities for improvement, especially in form and color. It is possible, for example, to have the clear orchid colors in Glads. And there is the equally interesting fact that it is entirely within the realm of the possible for any back-yard amateur to originate a superior variety. All the additional equipment he needs is an imagination and a pair of tweezers.

The mechanical part is simple. The spikes of the pollen parent should be cut and taken indoors the day before, to avoid the bees and the wind that destroy the pollen. After about ten o'clock the pollen may be applied by brushing the stamens across the pistil of the seed parent. Be sure the pollen is fresh. A record of the crosses made may be kept for comparison of results obtained. The little seedlings are rather delicate, and should be protected from direct sunlight by lath frames. Otherwise, their care is similar to that for bulblets.

A "GET-ACQUAINTED" OFFER

Send me \$5.00, \$10.00, or any multiple of \$5.00, leaving the selection of the varieties up to me, and see what I can do for you in bulb values. This is just for the purpose of having you know the quality of my bulbs. I am anxious for this acquaintance, and will give you surprising value for your money. Quite a number of my old customers use this method of placing their orders, leaving the choice of varieties up to me. But you might mention your favorite colors.



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